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JUNE, 1915



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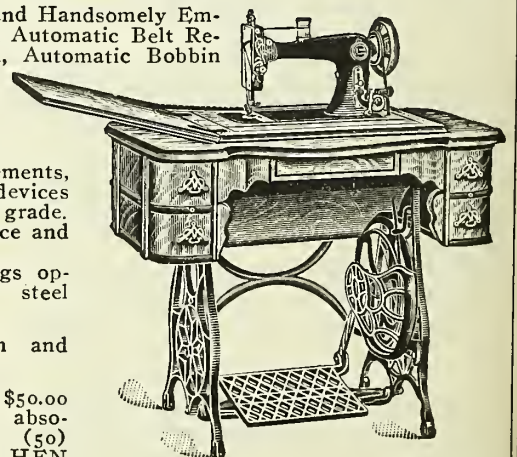
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THE INDUSTRIOUS HEN

VOL. XII.

LOUISVILLE, KY., JUNE, 1915

(Whole No. 130)

No. 1.

Report of Missouri and National Contests

Barred Plymouth Rocks Win Cup in Each Contest for April—A Barred Plymouth Rock Pen Also Leads for First Six Months of Contest—The Broody Hen Problem—How to Break Hens from Broodiness—Some Interesting Observations Made.

THIS is the time of the year when much attention should be given to the broody hens. They will incubate and spoil any fertile eggs left in the nest overnight and are getting farther from a laying condition each day they remain broody. The question of broodiness and its relation to egg production and the question of the relation of egg production to broodiness have been discussed many times both pro and con. One party says he wants the hen which does not go broody while another thinks it is a sign of a good layer. Regardless of what we wish in regard to whether hens go broody or not, we are compelled to admit that both egg production and broodiness are parts of nature's plan to reproduce the fowl, and are therefore very closely related to each other.

In order to give a better idea of the relation of egg production to broodiness, the following table is given. This table is the record made by 1,040 hens in the National contest here at this station in 1913-1914. The table gives breed records instead of pen or variety. For example, all varieties of Wyandottes are considered together, etc. The table shows the average number of eggs laid by all hens in each breed which went broody a certain number of times. The total average is secured by arranging the averages of each breed:

No. of eggs laid by:	No. of times broody:							
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Wyandottes	147	139	165	159	155	171	173	175
Orpingtons	127	133	134	135	170	146	160	163
Plymouth Rocks	158	155	164	179	149	162	143	163
Leghorns	154	147	125	156	215	163	165	162
Rhode Island Reds.....	153	177	163	156	153	141	144	...
Langshans	121	159	100	164	167	150	139	...
Anconas	155	148	146	163	...	...	...	...
Minorcas	138	176	143	138	...	...	...	...
Campines	135	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Averages	143	154	142	156	168	155	154	165

By studying the table it would indicate that the best hens lay 168 eggs and go broody four times per year. It was noted in compiling this table that many of the high laying hens came in the first column, but it was further noted that many low producing hens were in the same class, which brought the average down to the second from the lowest in the list. The principal point to be noticed here is that it is not a safe rule to select the non-setters as the best layers.

Looking at it from another point of view, we find all hens that laid less than 100 eggs averaged going broody once and three-quarters times each, those laying between 100 and 200 eggs averaged going broody two and one-half times each and all laying over 200 eggs averaged going broody twice each.

Taking the highest laying hen from each pen, the average was 199 eggs each and also averaged going broody 2.2 times each, while the lowest producer from each pen averaged eighty-three eggs, and went broody 1.8 times each.

There is an idea generally prevalent that when a hen begins to lay that she has a certain number of eggs to lay, after which she goes broody. This idea has been proven incorrect as the production of eggs has been proven

to be an endless chain, which continues according to the ability given the hen by nature unless it is interrupted or broken by broodiness or some outside influence such as change in weather, location, etc.

From the investigations we have made so far, we are convinced that broodiness is a condition of the brain and not of the body, for at the time the hen goes broody she is in a laying condition, having the different parts of the



egg partly developed, but because of staying on the nest, lack of exercise, loss of appetite and lack of nourishment, the hen takes the egg material back into her own system and uses it as nourishment just as hens do when a sudden change in weather stops them from laying.

A hen is one of the most jealous creatures on this earth and if placed in a wire-sided coop where she can see the

rest of the flock ranging about the yard, she is very restless, especially if there is a male with the flock frequently calling his mates to partake of a choice morsel of food, and if plenty of food and water are supplied she eats often, thereby keeping her body built up so she goes to laying again in a short time.

The plan followed here at the experiment station is to place the hen in this kind of coop on the day after she remains on the nest and does not lay. She is kept in the coop four days and then released. During the time she is left in the coop she is given all the feed and water she wants. About 4,000 hens are treated in this way each summer at this place. The records show that hens broken in this way begin laying again as follows: The time from the laying the last egg till the hen began laying again was ten days in March, eight days in April, ten days in May and twelve days in June. There were more broody hens in June than in April, but for practical purposes we might say the average is ten days. These coops can be easily built by anyone out of scrap lumber and a little wire.

This point is well worthy the consideration of the producer, not only from the standpoint of production, but from the standpoint of quality of the eggs, for the broody hen is the cause of many spoiled eggs going to market during the summer season.

Missouri Contest.

The contest is moving along nicely with all hens doing their best. The three highest pens for six months in the Missouri contest are Plymouth Rocks. This would indicate that the larger breeds, if properly selected and bred, can be made to produce eggs in great numbers.

The ten highest pens are as follows:

Pen.	Eggs.
34 Barred Plymouth Rocks	508
40 Barred Plymouth Rocks	496
38 White Plymouth Rocks	494
26 Buff Wyandottes	487
4 Single Comb White Leghorns	466
47 Buff Orpingtons	454
36 Buff Plymouth Rocks	452
14 Single Comb White Leghorns	450
2 Single Comb White Leghorns	447
24 White Wyandottes	446

It will be noticed that of the six highest pens for April, two are Rocks, two Wyandottes and two Leghorns. They are as follows:

Pen.	Eggs.
34 Barred Plymouth Rocks	122
10 Single Comb White Leghorns	119
26 Buff Wyandottes	119
0 Single Comb White Leghorns	117
28 White Wyandottes	115
38 White Plymouth Rocks	115

Of the six highest hens for six months, three are Rocks, two are Leghorns and one Wyandotte. They are as follows:

Pen.	Hen.	Eggs.
4	4	Single Comb White Leghorn .....142
14	3	Single Comb White Leghorn .....118
38	4	White Plymouth Rock .....116
40	1	Barred Plymouth Rock .....113
23	2	Buff Wyandotte .....108
34	5	Barred Rock .....108

Pen 34, Barred Plymouth Rocks, won the cup for April by laying 122 eggs.

The total eggs laid in April was 5,107 which is twenty eggs per hen as the average.

Considering the breeds instead of variety for the first six months of the contest, the average is as follows:

Orpingtons	76	Wyandottes	81
Plymouth Rocks	84	Reds	69
Missouri White Fluffs	68	Anconas	71
Leghorns	72	Campines	67
Langshans	81	Minorcas	77

Various estimates ranging from sixty to eighty eggs are made for the average hen the country over. It will be seen that every breed has averaged that number in six months where fed and cared for properly. The above estimate of sixty to eighty eggs is for the average yearly record of the average farm hen.

The National Contest.

The National contest is not as even as the Missouri contest which is accounted for by the fact that many of the birds were shipped great distances and it required some time for them to get accustomed to the climate and other conditions which were not the same they had been used to. They will likely make good records from now on.

Of the ten highest pens in the National contest, six of

them are Leghorns, two are Rocks, one is Orpington and one is Rhode Island Whites. They are as follows:

Pen.	Eggs.
21 Single Comb White Leghorns, England	485
75 Rhode Island Whites, Illinois	462
1 Single Comb White Leghorns, Pennsylvania	452
43 White Orpingtons, Wisconsin	448
3 Single Comb White Leghorns, Pennsylvania	422
19 Single Comb White Leghorns, England	418
29 Black Leghorns, Georgia	402
63 Barred Plymouth Rocks, Iowa	389
64 Barred Plymouth Rocks, Michigan	385
5 Single Comb White Leghorns, Illinois	383

Of the five highest pens for April, two are Plymouth Rocks, two are Leghorns and one is White Minorca. They are as follows:

Pen.	Eggs.
64 Barred Plymouth Rocks, Michigan	124
21 Single Comb White Leghorns, England	120
24 Single Comb White Minorcas, New York	120
8 Single Comb White Leghorns, Kentucky	118
63 Barred Plymouth Rocks, Iowa	118

The five highest hens for six months are as follows:

Pen.	Hen.	Eggs.
43	277	White Orpington, Wisconsin .....138
67	412	Barred Rocks, Illinois .....134
21	129	Single Comb White Leghorn, England .....117
75	473	Rhode Island White, Illinois .....112
1	2	Single Comb White Leghorn, Pennsylvania .....103

CAPON INDUSTRY A PROFITABLE BRANCH OF POULTRY BUSINESS.

We Want to See More of Our Readers Caponize in the Future.—It is Worth Your Consideration.

(By the Editor.)

THE growth of the capon industry in the United States today is due largely to the great demand for them to supply the leading hotels and cafes all over the country. Several years ago it was rare indeed to find roast capon on the menu of the fashionable eating places, but today it is very common, although the demand is far exceeding the supply and for this reason we believe the capon industry is one of the most profitable branches of the poultry business. More people who are keeping poultry both on a large and small scale should investigate the opportunities that this branch of the industry offers them. The farmer especially should devote more of his attention to this end because the farmer with an average flock can increase his poultry profits from \$200 to \$300 each year.

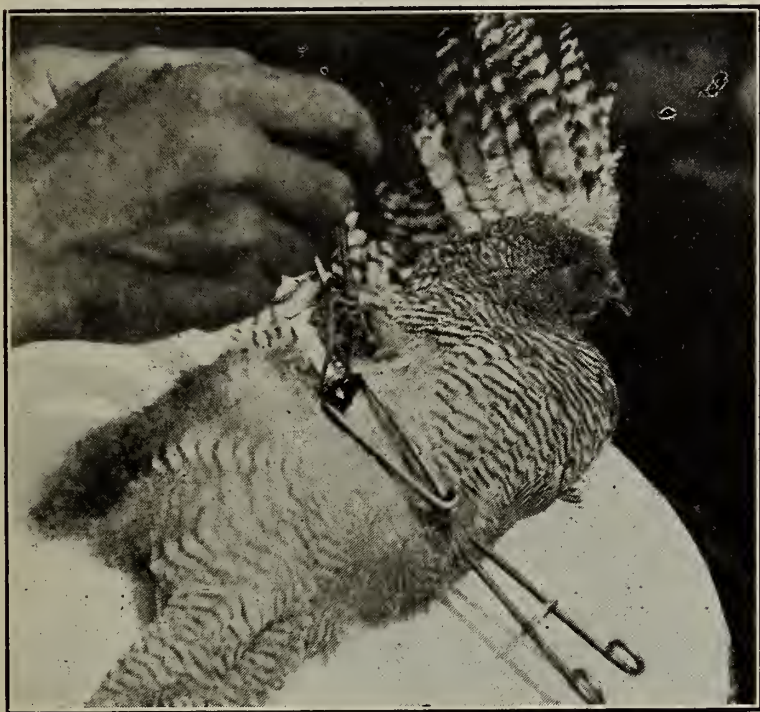


Note how the bird is held in position by weights also how the last two ribs are located.

About half of the chicks raised each year are male birds and this is the only profitable way to dispose of them and that is to make capons out of them, thereby more than doubling their sale value on any market.

A capon you know is an unsexed male bird and usually of the chicken family, although turkeys and waterfowls may be caponized as well and to the same good advantage in respect to increasing their weight and sale value. To make a capon out of a cockerel requires the same operation as to make a barrow of a pig or a steer of a calf, and the object in each case is to increase the quality of the

meat and produce a greater quantity in pounds. The farmer by caponizing his surplus cockerels can easily increase his net profit to at least one dollar per head. The average farmer will produce from 150 to 300 cockerels each year and by caponizing them you can readily figure the increased profits. Of course the cost to produce capons will vary according to the localities and the breed of birds you have, but it is safe to figure that the cost to produce a capon from the time it is hatched until it is ready to market will not exceed the cost of producing a laying hen. The value of a capon as compared to that of a laying hen is much in favor of the former as a capon can be produced in the same length of time, have double the weight and will sell for twice as much per pound on any market. Not considering the egg industry, I believe that the production of capons for market purposes is the most profitable branch of the poultry business and today it is just in its infancy as compared to what it will be in the next five or ten years.



Removing the Testicles. Note the Testicle firmly clamped in the removing instruments, just above the point of the knife blade.

The majority of the farmers throughout the country today are disposing of their surplus cockerels as fries from which they are realizing from 25 to 40 cents each, while they could be sold as capons at the age of about nine months for at least an average of \$2 each. I must acknowledge that it would take some extra feed to produce them, but the cost of the feed would be nothing as compared with the gain made in the profit they would net you. As a rule the summer and late fall hatched birds are used for capons and the earlier birds for breeders, although there are farmers who are today caponizing every cockerel they raise each year and buying their male birds for breeders.

I was talking to a farmer a few weeks ago who raises from 300 to 400 chicks each year and I insisted on him caponizing his cockerels and pointed out the advantage and how it would increase his profits. He said his market would not buy them and for this reason he had never caponized any of his cockerels. It is not always possible to dispose of them on the local market, but they may be shipped to the larger markets where you can in most cases secure better prices which will more than repay you for your trouble and express charges in making shipments. Do not let this discourage you, as there are always a great demand for capons and markets within easy reach of you. In order to make a profit you have to dispose of the male half of the flock, and caponizing is the most profitable way, unless you can sell your cockerels for breeding purposes at a higher price than capons, but this is not profitable in all cases unless you have a trade already established which takes time and continuous advertising.

Many of you no doubt are under the impression that to make a capon from a cockerel is a serious operation and that a large majority of them will prove fatal. This is the wrong idea and with a little practice and modern instruments there is scarcely any danger of killing the bird. You will note by the illustrations here that mere children

are performing successful operations. These illustrations will also give you an idea as to how the bird must be placed on the operating table and how they are held in the right position by means of weights on their legs and wings.

The proper time for caponizing is just before the bird starts to develop sexually and you will find that you will have better success by caponizing while young and not wait for them to show too much growth and sex development. They will also develop into larger and better capons. This point will not bother you much after you have had some experience and you will learn to determine the proper age by the look of the bird. They may be made any month in the year either in extreme warm or cold weather, provided they are right as to age and development. Capons may also be made from any breed or variety but you will get the best returns by using the larger and heavier breeds.

The birds to be in proper condition must be starved for at least thirty hours and to do this properly, place them in a coop as dark as possible so as to prevent them picking up shavings, straws or droppings which will lodge in the bird's crop and likely cause the bird's entire system to become disarranged. By starving the bird and having him in the proper condition you will find that there will be but very little bleeding, if any, where the incision is made and in most cases as soon as the bird is turned loose from the operating table it will go off looking for something to eat and drink. The operation seems to cause the bird little if any pain and the incision you make will usually close up inside of twenty-four hours.

Immediately after the operation a light feed and water should be supplied which the bird is only too glad to get after being starved for thirty hours. The reason that the operation is not more serious is that no muscles are cut and only a small incision in the skin just in front of the hip bone. Before making this incision remove the feathers which are only chick feathers and see that you have the bird securely fastened to the operating table and in the proper position. The best operating table that you can find is to take an empty barrel and turn bottom side up; it is just the right height, making it easy to work upon and not tiring your back. Now locate the last two ribs just in front of the hip joint and make the incision by using a sharp thin-bladed knife, not making it over one inch long. Now place the spreader into the opening and press it together so as to spread the ribs about one-half to three-fourths of an inch apart. If you use a properly constructed spreader you will have little trouble in adjusting same to the size of each particular bird. After you have made the opening and spread the two ribs open you will find a thin



The right age for caponizing.

tissue covering the cavity. This may be punctured by means of a small sharp hook, after which the organ is in plain view.

If the bird is in a normal condition this organ will be about the same size, color and shape of an average sized grain of wheat. Now take your remover and insert into the opening closed; after locating the organ, press the spring and allow the instrument to open far enough to permit them to pass over the organ which is to be removed, then close on the cord that attached the organ to

the bird. If you have the right kind of remover it will lock tight at this point and there is no possible chance for the organ to slip out and with several twists you gradually loosen the organ from the bird and the twisting will stop all flow of blood. By this simple twisting the organ is easily removed and the operation is finished. After removing the organ on one side, turn the bird over and repeat the operation on the other side. It is possible to remove both organs from one side but it is easier and safer to work from both sides of the bird. Do not attempt to sew up the incision you have made in the bird's side as this is not necessary. When you made the opening in the skin the bird was stretched out on the operating table and you will examine the bird when it is out of this position; you will find the opening you have made will then be located up under the bird's wing and not near the opening over the two last ribs.

With a little practice the operation can be performed quickly and without endangering the life of the bird. To start I would advise that you work on a dead bird that has just been killed to eat and in this way you will get accustomed to the workings of the tools and the location of the organs. It might also help you to watch someone else work on several birds before attempting your first one. The operation is very easy and many today are successfully making capons by simply following the instructions you get with each set of instruments, otherwise they had no knowledge or experience regarding the operation. After the operation place them in a yard to themselves and supply an abundance of pure fresh water and only a limited amount of soft food for several days. For the first sixty days you will not notice very much change in them, but shortly you will find they will get long-legged with an awkward appearance, but after this period they will begin to take on flesh and fill out.

I hope that every farmer and poultry raiser who has never taken up this branch of the business will start this season and dispose of his surplus cockerels as capons. Procure a set of good instruments and start this season only in a small way and I am sure that next season you will then readily see the profit that you can get by raising capons where in the past you have been losing by not being posted on this subject.

THE VALUE OF MILK AS A FOOD.

The Majority of People do not Realize the Value of Milk.—Where It Is Available do not Fail to Make Use of It.—Watch the Birds at the Shows Next Winter.—The Ones Fed on Milk Show Large Bone and Frame and Fine Plumage.

By J. C. Clipp, Saltillo, Ind.

IT IS remarkably strange that so few poultrymen realize the value of milk for fowls, especially sweet milk. The majority of farmers pour all the milk into the swine troughs, never thinking to retain a drop for the fowls. Really poultry fanciers many times overlook this important part of poultry feeding and never make any preparations for milk for their fowls. I admit milk is great for porkers; but you can get greater returns for the milk by feeding it

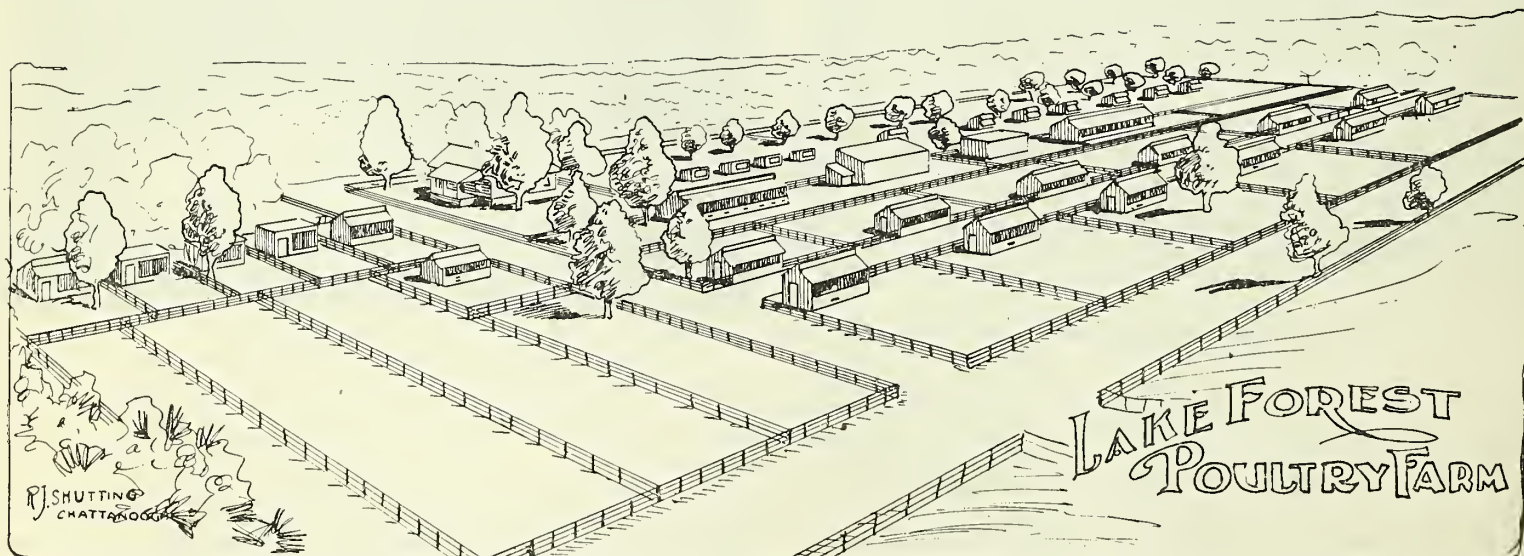
to the flock of turkeys or chicks. Some farmers I notice give milk to the fowls as a drink, but that is a mistake. Milk is a food and should be given as such. When milk is fed from a food viewpoint, much better results are assured. I have known to my personal knowledge where milk was given as a drink altogether and no water provided, and the result was bowel trouble of the severest kind. It is true fowls will not drink quite so much water where they have a liberal supply of milk, but they should have the water just the same all the time.

You watch the exhibits this winter at the poultry shows and nine times out of ten all the varieties showing exceptionally large bone and frame, fine in plumage, have had free access to milk. Birds fed on milk with a good variety of other foods make birds of superior quality, far above the average. For several seasons we have fed milk freely to our fowls and can see a marked improvement in the quality of the birds both in size and color of plumage. We keep good Jersey cows, and the milk is rich, and the fowls eat freely of this rich food daily. Our turkeys during the hot months get all the milk we can produce, the only thing we are short in and that is more milk.

I am convinced that any variety of fowls can be grown to almost one-third increase in their natural weight by growing them on a liberal feed of milk. I just received a letter from a reader of the *Industrious Hen*, asking which was the best for baby chicks, sweet milk or clabber, and which is the best for laying hen, sweet milk or sour? Sweet milk is the best milk for baby chicks, while eating sweet or sour will do for laying hens. Buttermilk is fine for the laying hens; in fact, I don't think you could get up a better ration for the laying hens than sweet or sour buttermilk. Just take dry wheat bran and sweet buttermilk and add just a very little hominy feed, just enough to make a dark gray and you cannot get up a better mash for laying hens. We keep wheat bran before our fowls continually as well as milk and find that our expenses of feed is cut down to a minimum. If you feed hens milk, wheat bran (dry) with an occasional mash made as described, with a liberal feed of whole wheat once a day you are bound to get eggs. Hens that will not lay with such a ration before them are not worth keeping. They positively will not pay, hence get rid of them as soon as they have been tested sixty days with plenty of green foods with above mentioned ration, and if they do not lay in that length of time, place them on the market and count them nothing but pure market stock.

I have made several tests in feeding milk to chicks and found in every instance the chicks made an increase over those fed without the milk in their rations. Not only have I experienced these desirable tests in feeding milk, but have observed that when others of our knowledge fed milk anything like regular their fowls made a rapid gain over those fed without milk.

Some twelve years ago I purchased a large fine tom from a Southern breeder, and when he arrived he showed such remarkably fine plumage and enormous bone over any that I had ever seen before, I wrote the breeder to know what he had fed his turkeys to produce such exceptionally high quality, and he wrote me that his turkeys had been fed milk freely from the very first day they were hatched.



The above cut shows the layout arrangement of houses and yards on Lake Forest Poultry Farm, Rossville, Ga. This is one of the largest plants in the South and is devoted to Rhode Island Reds exclusively. See advertisement in this issue.

Hence, this with other observations and my personal experiences convinces me that milk is of prime importance in growing fowls of any kind.

Last year the majority of our birds (Buff Rocks) were hatched in the months of March and April and fed milk all they could eat, and on the first day of December the majority of the cockerels weighed eight to nine and one-half pounds. So I am convinced too that good feeding with proper foods, has as much to do with size and fine plumage and the strong blood lines behind them. Of course it is best to have the combination, but anyway, the milk feeding makes a marked difference in the size and quality of the birds. I know a Rhode Island Red breeder who milks several good cows and feeds his chicks and matured fowls all the milk they want, and his fowls look like Asiatics. Such bone and size as well as rich red plumage is seldom seen.

If possible feed your chicks milk and you will note quite an improvement in size and plumage, no matter what variety you breed. Turkeys, I think, make the most rapid gains on milk of any fowls, and if they are fed good clean wholesome milk on their return home at night, you are bound to produce some enormous sized specimens.

LICE, THE POULTRYMAN'S GREATEST ENEMY.

They Are Robbing Poultry Raisers Each Year of Thousands of Dollars.—Don't Tolerate These Pests and Make More Profit from Your Flock.

(By J. Gaylord Blair.)

MANY of the people who are keeping poultry today do not realize that lice are the worst enemy that they have to contend with, and they make little or no effort to rid their birds of these pests and consequently they sap the profit from their flocks. Any experienced poultry raiser will tell you that lice will cause more trouble than all poultry diseases and especially where they are present in large numbers. Nine times out of ten lice are back of many of the diseases and sickness in a flock, as they will cause the entire system of the bird to be in a run-down condition, therefore making the bird a fine subject for disease to prey upon. Matured birds can endure these pests much longer than small chicks and if you wish to see real loss caused from lice, let a flock of small chicks become lousy and you will see them die by the hundreds. Lice will breed very fast during the summer months, and in fact will cause you more loss and trouble than during the fall and winter months, for the reason that your old birds might be covered with them and you would not suspect them; but let them get on the young chicks and the loss will readily convince you what the trouble is caused from.

I was very much amused at a letter I received the other day from a party asking how she could successfully raise small chicks during the warm summer months, and down farther in the letter she relates that her past experience has been that the little fellows will sleep themselves to death. This lady did not know or realize what was causing the little chicks to die and she attributed the cause to warm weather, and she possibly has been raising poultry in a small way for a number of years. There are many others who are having the same trouble as this lady, and lice are causing it all.

During my study of these pests, I believe that lice are the cause of one-half of the diseases known to affect poultry today and are causing the loss of millions of dollars in profits each year which the poultry raiser should have and is justly entitled to. Poultry raisers of course who are ignorant as to the loss of profit that lice can cause them are not to be blamed, but should be educated more along this line. But there are many keeping poultry today for both pleasure and profit that know the loss and disappointment that lice will cause and still they are not fighting them but are permitting them to rob them year after year.

No doubt you would be surprised to go into a show room and examine birds and find them covered with lice. When I say show room I mean some of the largest shows in the country where leading breeders are showing. It is very little trouble to find lousy birds in any show room. We hear a great deal these days about "swat the rooster" after May 15, so that all eggs laid will be infertile and that they will keep much longer during the warm sum-

mer months and prevent the market from being flooded with fertile and stale eggs, and by doing this you can help save millions of dollars worth of eggs each year. This is all true and good and should be practiced by everyone, as the male bird is of no benefit after the breeding season is over, but suppose if we would hear more through the farm and poultry press of fighting lice—"swat the louse"—I wonder how many millions could be saved this way?

A lady called me over the telephone a few weeks ago and told me that she thought her little chicks had contracted white diarrhoea in some way as the symptoms pointed that way, or at least from what she could learn from her poultry books. As she was only a short distance from the office I told her I would be glad to come out to her place and see the chicks. The birds were being brooded in outdoor brooders and were hatched in incubators and much to my surprise I found the entire flock covered with lice. The lice on these chicks had caused them to contract a diarrhoea in some way which very much resembled white diarrhoea and they had started to die one by one—and to think that lice had caused it all! We know that chickens have lice but few of us realize that they can cause us so much loss and disappointment.

In most cases one or two lice on the head of a small chick will prove fatal, while on the other hand if the breeding birds are lousy and eggs laid by such birds are used for hatching purposes you can only hatch chicks that prove weak, and the chances are you will not be able to raise any of them to maturity. Many times this is attributed to the fault of the incubator or brooder if they are hatched artificially, or if hatched by hens to the method of feeding. It is hard to get a good egg yield from lousy birds and I am of the opinion at times that this is the reason that the farm flock does not make a better showing as egg producers. It does not matter how good attention you give your birds, how well you feed them or what you feed them, if they are infested with lice you cannot realize any profit from them; they rob you of your profit and you are sure to stare failure in the face sooner or later.

There is no reason for anyone to tolerate lousy birds, for there are too many good and reliable preparations on the market today and with a little work on the part of the owner you can soon rid your flock of them.

A louse possesses six legs and on each leg there are a pair of sharp claws. Their bodies are of an oblong shape and they vary in color according to the variety and age of them. A louse will not suck blood from a bird, but live on and among the feathers. It is possible that they might suck or drink the blood that comes from the abrasion of the skin, but they have no sucking organs. They are a source of great irritation to the bird and if the skin is tender they will cause bad skin disease. Where lice are present in large numbers they will cause the birds to fret and suffer agony, which of course tends to weaken the bird's constitution, and if little chicks they will soon become dumpish and die. Lice breathe through the pores of their skin and if you will dust the birds thoroughly with a good dust powder this will kill them, as the dust stopping up these pores, causes them to die from suffocation.

In looking for these pests examine the feathers near the vent and between the legs as this is the favorite place for them to work. If you find only a few do not think that it is not necessary for you to start to work on them for this is the right time to start. Get the start of them and do not let them get the start of you, for if you do, right here is where you will have the trouble. It is estimated that in eight weeks one louse can produce from itself and its offspring one hundred and twenty-five thousand lice. You can readily see where a few will soon cause you a lot of trouble and work.

They seem to thrive on birds that are listless or droopy and rough feathered and cause the comb of the bird to become pale and the bird will appear sick and out of condition. They rarely breed on chicks unless the bird is exceptionally strong and old enough to resist strain. They breed on the fowl among the feathers and the warmth of the bird's body hatches the eggs. These eggs are usually laid in clusters among the soft fluffy feathers near the vent. Many people wonder what these eggs are and what causes the feathers to drop out around the vent. They do not know that lice lay these eggs, eat up the feather, causing it to become dead and drop out. I have seen them so thick on this part of the birds body that when you would pull the feathers back and look you could not see the bird's skin.

SUBSCRIPTIONS—One year 50c. Three years \$1.00. Foreign subscriptions 75c. In order to start with current number, the subscriptions must be received at the office by the 10th of the month.

PUBLISHERS' ANNOUNCEMENT—All manuscript and copy for change of advertisements should be in our hands promptly by the 10th of the month preceding date of issue. **THIS IS IMPORTANT.** New business can be accepted as late as the 25th of the month, but special position cannot be guaranteed.

CORRESPONDENCE—We cordially invite letters and articles from all our readers on any subjects of interest or value to the poultry industry. Send in some matter; your experience and observations may be just what some one may be looking for and save them from mistakes and losses you have suffered in the past. If you have something to tell our readers, don't fail to send it in. This is your journal; make good use of it and help to make it useful to others.

THE INDUSTRIOUS HEN

Absorbing Poultry Ideas, Louisville, Ky.; Practical Poultry, Birmingham, Ala.; The Poultry Times, Norfolk, Va.; Southern Poultry Magazine, Nashville, Tenn.; The Poultry News, Bustleton, Pa.; Tennessee Poultry Journal, Lebanon, Tenn.; The National Poultry Breeder, Owensboro, Ky.; Everybody's Poultry Journal, Nashville, Tenn.

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J. GAYLORD BLAIR, Managing Editor. EDW. M. GRAHAM, Associate Editor.
W. J. SMITH, Artist.

WE ALWAYS STOP THE MAGAZINE at the expiration of the time paid for unless a renewal of subscription is received. Those whose subscriptions have expired must not expect to continue to receive the magazine unless they send the money to pay for it another year.

MISSING NUMBERS—It occasionally happens that numbers of our magazine sent to subscribers are lost or stolen in the mails. In case you do not receive any number when due, write us a postal, and we will cheerfully forward a duplicate of the missing number.

AGENTS WANTED—We want agents to secure subscriptions. Liberal terms and outfit sent on application.

ADVERTISING RATES—\$2.00 an inch. Flat liberal discounts on contracts paid one year in advance.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS—3 cents per word per issue. No advertisement accepted for less than 50 cents, cash in advance.

Report of American Poultry Association Election.

WE think that the members should be congratulated on the men that they have selected to look after the interests of the association during the coming year. The American Poultry Association stands today as the greatest and strongest organization of its kind in the world, and if each member will give the officers the right kind of co-operation we are confident that still greater results may be obtained. By working together in harmony and with the view of increasing the interest in this great industry in the United States and Canada, I am sure the association will make still greater strides during the next year.

Following is the report of the recent election of the American Poultry Association as sent us by Secretary S. T. Campbell:

Mansfield, Ohio, May 4, 1915.
Report of American Poultry Association election, 1915, as furnished by election commissioner:
President, E. E. Richards 2,296
Vice-president, A. A. Peters 1,543
Vice-president, Jos Russell 795
Secretary, S. T. Campbell 2,150
Place of meeting, San Francisco 1,653
Place of meeting, Detroit 671
Time of meeting, August 836
Time of meeting, November 1,413
AMERICAN POULTRY ASS'N.
S. T. Campbell, Secretary.

We are glad to note that the members voted San Francisco as the next meeting place and also November as the time for the meeting. It was right that the Pacific Coast should have the meeting once, and especially at this time. We hope every member possible will make it a point to attend and try to make this the greatest meeting in the history of the association. Detroit will no doubt secure the 1916 annual meeting and the old dates will be resumed as in the past, the second week in August.

Judges Who Will Place the Awards at the Universal Poultry Show.

We print below the list of judges who have been selected to place the

awards at the Universal Poultry Show, Panama-Pacific Exposition, at San Francisco. No doubt others will be added from time to time. These well known judges have been selected from all parts of the United States and Canada to place the awards at this great show and in our opinion the selection could not be improved upon:

Roberts, Wisconsin; Card, Connecticut; Dixon, Oregon; Forbes, Alabama; Van Winkle, Texas; Pickett, Indiana; Currier, California; Russell, Iowa; Palmer, Nebraska; McClave, Ohio; Newes, Indiana; Hinds, California; Shove, Massachusetts; Branch, Missouri; Collier, Washington; Ellison, New York; Goodacre, California; Wittman, Pennsylvania; Irving Rice, New York; Coats, British Columbia; Rhodes, Kansas; McCord, Illinois; Graham, Ontario, Canada; Holden, Minnesota; Tucker, Michigan; Hicks, New Jersey.

This show should be and will be the greatest show ever held in this country. To make a winning there will prove to the public that you have quality behind your birds and you can reap your harvest after your winnings are made at this great show.

We want to see every breeder, both large and small, make an exhibit there. The specialty clubs should start now and make a strong effort to bring out a large entry of their favorite breeds. Let us all pull and work together in order to make this the one great poultry show.

Does Advertising Pay?

This is one question that I want every poultry breeder who reads it to ask himself or herself, and then let your mind reflect back to large successful breeders who sell from five to thirty thousand dollars worth of stock and eggs per year. Then ask yourself how these particular breeders make such enormous sales. Of course they are successful because they are spending a certain amount of their profit each year in advertising in order to get publicity and repu-

tation so they can increase their sales year after year.

These breeders are successful because they advertise month after month and year after year. They never let the public forget them because they keep their name before them all the time. To carry an advertisement for two or three months during the busy season in some cases might prove profitable, but by using space every month in the year you will get results when other methods fail.

There is no such thing as a dull season if you will look after your business in the right way and carry on a systematic advertising campaign. I called on an advertiser several days ago who owns and operates one of the largest, if not the largest poultry plant in the South, and he had egg and baby chick orders booked up to July 1, and orders still coming in, and the chances were that he would continue to hatch chicks up to August 1 at least. On this plant he has a capacity of 9,000 eggs every twenty-one days. He operates two large mammoth incubators as well as dozens of small oil machines in order to fill his orders, but still he is booked away ahead. Systematic advertising is what makes his success so easy.

This breeder has used The Hen for a number of years and is well known to all of our readers. You can be just as successful if you will use good business judgment and run it on the right basis.

At this time you no doubt have a lot of surplus birds that you would like to dispose of. If you have no advertising running, how do you expect to sell them? You have a lot of youngsters coming on now that you could sell in August and September if you would carry a small advertisement in some good medium now so that when the time comes for them to buy, they will know about you and have confidence in you and your birds after seeing your advertisement for several months.

The sooner you realize that constant advertising will bring results, the sooner success will come to you, but

I am afraid that if you do not open your eyes to this fact, failure will stare you in the face. Do not take our word for it, but ask any breeder who is successful and making money.

NOTES AND COMMENT.

(By D. R. McBrayer.)

June—the month of brides, roses and chicks.

Did you know that a large number of the winners in America's foremost poultry shows are hatched in June? June hatched birds are just in their prime for the January and February shows, and, too, the late hatched ones in the parti-colored varieties are usually the stronger in color markings. E. B. Thompson, the foremost breeder of Barred Rocks in America, says: "My first prize and champion cockerel and first prize pullet and champion female at the 1915 New York show were hatched in June. All breeders are offering eggs at greatly reduced prices now, so if you are in need of either new blood or better stock, now is your opportunity. If you give the late hatched chicks a little extra care they will pull through all right and be well developed specimens by January 1.

We are glad that San Francisco won the next meeting of the A. P. A. There are a lot of earnest poultrymen in the West and we think it proper and right to give them the meeting place once in a while, and especially now that the big exposition is staged there.

E. E. Richards succeeds E. B. Thompson as president and will no doubt make a good one.

Secretary S. T. Campbell was re-elected by a vote of 2,750, the largest vote received by any candidate. Mr. Campbell has made a very efficient officer and this large vote shows the members appreciation for the service he is rendering in behalf of the A. P. A.

What can be accomplished with poultry on a town lot has been well illustrated by our good friend B. H. Kendall, of Shelby, N. C. Mr. Kendall began breeding Buff Orpingtons several years ago in a very small way. He has been very successful with this breed and has won prizes at some of the best shows all over the South. He also has satisfied customers in many States, having advertised his birds in The Industrious Hen from time to time. Last year he added S. C. White Leghorns, making a specialty of eggs, and I learn that he was quite successful in getting a satisfactory egg yield throughout the winter months. He has just finished another long laying house and will thrive his flock of Leghorns this fall. Success to you, Bloom! May you keep up the good work.

Now is the time to cull the growing chicks. There are always a few chicks in every flock that are backward in growth; these should be marketed at once along with the cockerels. Feed is high and we should not waste any feed on undersized backward chicks nor cockerels that are not needed for breeding purposes. The

price of broilers is good and we should put them on the market at once.

The weather is getting quite warm now and the growing chicks, and the hens as well, absolutely must have plenty of shade. Artificial shade will help some, but why not give them natural shade? Here on Mountain View Farm we have an abundance of shade produced by acres of fruit trees. The chicks are placed in coops and colony houses out under a row of trees near a large cornfield. This orchard-cornfield combination is the greatest place in all the world for growing and maturing our future layers and breeders. You simply cannot get the best results growing chickens in yards or runs where there is not plenty of shade.



R. C. Rhode Island Red Cockerel bred and owned by C. N. Nichols, Portland, Ind.

Where one keeps his or her hens yarded, the yards or runs should be plowed and seeded to some kind of grain regularly. This keeps the soil sweet and also provides plenty of green feed. And I wish to add that this is just as important as grain. You may keep all the mash and grain you can buy before your hens all the time, but unless you provide green feed you will not get anywhere near the best results. We have experimented at length along this line and therefore know whereof we speak.

Being situated, as we are, near a creamery, we are giving our growing chicks plenty of buttermilk to drink, and in addition all wet mash is made with this milk. Judging by the way the chicks are growing, the milk is well worth the price that we are paying, which is three cents per gallon. And their growth is not all. We have had better success in raising, thus far, the chicks than in previous years. Our opinion is that buttermilk is a very valuable food for chicks as well as laying hens.



MARTIN'S REGALS

HALF PRICE EGG SALE

After June 1st the price of eggs from my prize matings (as they run) will be \$2.50 per 15; \$4.50 per 30; \$6.00 per 45; \$12.00 per 100. Dorcas Pens—\$3.00 per 15; \$5.50 per 30; \$8.00 per 45; \$16.00 per 100. Special Matings—\$5.00 per 15; \$9.00 per 30; \$12.00 per 45. Utility Matings—\$3.50 per 50; \$6.50 per 100.

This is an excellent chance to become acquainted with America's finest White Wyandottes at small cost. All my winning pullets and some of my winning cockerels at the Boston Show, 1913, were June hatched.

FREE—Send for Catalogue and Summer Sale List, giving description of several hundred breeders I am offering for sale.

Send one dime for the Regal White Wyandotte Book telling all about White Wyandottes.

JOHN S. MARTIN, Box 911, Port Dover, Canada

Just say you saw it in The Industrious Hen.

There may be plenty of clouds in your workaday life. Remember that the most beautiful sunsets often come after cloudy days.

Now that the egg season is drawing to a close, many breeders are going to stop their advertisements, and by doing so make a great mistake. The most successful poultrymen of America are the ones who have advertised every month in the year for many years. There is not a month in the whole year when the wide-awake poultryman has not anything to sell. From December to June he sells eggs for hatching. From June to September he closes out his surplus breeders at reduced prices, making room for the young stock. From September to March he sells show birds and breeding stock. This to say nothing of the great demand for baby chicks and eight-weeks-old pullets. Of course it may be wise to cut down the amount of space used during the summer months, but the great importance of keeping our name and breed always before the public should not be overlooked, for it is the crowning feature of our success.

Leg Bands

Complete line—all styles and colors. Aluminum bands with turned over edges—celluloid colored number strips. Leader adjustable: 12, 35c; 25, 60c; 50, \$1.10; 100, \$2.00; 500, \$8.50. Post paid. Also sealed and double clinch bands. Write for catalog. Samples free.

The Keyes-Davis Co., Dept. 528, Battle Creek, Mich.

BROWN POULTRY FENCE

DIRECT FROM FACTORY

Stack Strong. Chick Tight. Double Galvanized.

Mail postal now for free catalog and sample to test.

The Brown Fence & Wire Co., Dept. 37, Cleveland, Ohio

WE PAY FREIGHT

Costs less than netting. Lasts five times as long. Sold direct from factory, freight prepaid.

S. C. BUFF LEGHORNS

Breeders at reduced price to make room for youngsters. Also eggs at half price.

W. L. WILLIAMS, Jr.,

Frankfort, Kentucky

"QUALITY OR QUIT" LAKE FOREST SINGLE COMB REDS

"UTILITY OR BUST"

THIRTY ACRES OF REDS

Offices:

W. H. FARRAR,
Chattanooga, Tenn.

Plant:

L. D. ROBERTS,
Rossville, Ga.



Under this heading "Pick Ups Here and There," we will give our readers each month clippings from our exchanges that we think will interest them.

Food for Young Chicks.

NEWLY hatched chicks are much invigorated when they are allowed to remain undisturbed for the first twenty-four hours after they are free of their shells, and with rare exceptions they will then take as much food as they require. Even after this time it is a mistake to feed too often. Every three hours is quite as frequent as they require to be fed during the first week of their lives. When a week old every four hours is quite often enough to feed them. From the time they are a month old until they are three months old three meals will be ample for twenty-four hours. Never leave any food by the chicks after they have eaten what they will, unless it is dry food placed after dark where they can partake of it as soon as it is light. Between meals, however, they may be given a tablespoonful of millet seed to a dozen chicks, to induce them to scratch and be busy.

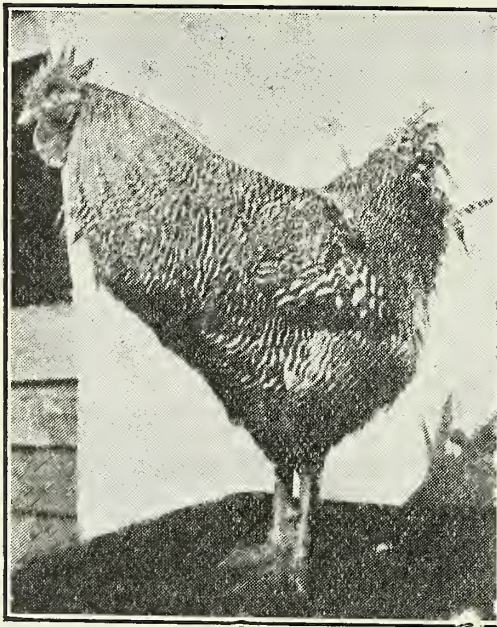
Poultry keepers who are up to date recognize the fact that it is most essential to profit making that only profitable birds should be kept—that is to say, only birds which are individually profitable. Every hen must pay her way on a utility poultry farm, and if she does not she is not only an unprofitable bird in herself, but she interferes with the profit earning capacity of the others.

When To Begin.

At every season of the year we see articles in the poultry journals stating that that is the particular season that is best to start raising poultry. It does not seem possible that all these seasons can be the best season, but in one way it is true. The best season to start is just as soon as possible after one makes up his mind to start. In the spring, if one decides to embark in the poultry business, that is the best time for him to start. He can buy eggs, and it would be foolish for him to wait until fall or the following winter to start. If he decides to start in the summertime, that is the best time, as he can buy baby chicks or breeding stock at a considerable less price than if he waits until fall or winter. And so on through the seasons, the best time to start is when you are ready to start. Each season has its advantages. Start as soon as possible.

Geese come as near being all profit as any stock raised on the farm. They make their living largely on grass and are practically self-supporting. They do not require a large pasture field, but one that produces a good yield. Add a little grain occasionally and you will have no trouble raising geese.

They only require water for drinking purposes the same as a hen. They are louse and mite-proof, are seldom subject to any kind of disease and hawks seldom prey upon the young goslings. Some complain that a goose is a nuisance; so are hogs if they are not confined to their pasture. Large numbers of geese should be raised every year. Try it and watch the net profit.



First pen Cock, winning first Plymouth Rock pen, Norfolk, Jan., 1915. Bred by E. C. Spain, Church Road, Va.

Poultry Suggestions.

Study poultry from a practical standpoint, just as other stock upon the farm is studied.

There is no fear of losing anything by sending clean eggs and nice looking poultry to market.

Moulting is a strain on the system, and the bird should have good feed and protection from cold winds.

A wet hen is not a comfortable hen, even in warm weather; and she ought to have protection from storms.

The farmer's family should consume more poultry and eggs and less pork. They are among the most valuable foods.

There is nothing in its relation to the hen house that is more important than whitewash, and a whitewash brush, if they are used.

The fact that so much poultry is sold is prima facie evidence that poultry raising is profitable. Poultry, too, brings quick returns.

Feeding corn night and morning is the sum total of poultry management on thousands of farms; and there is no money in that sort of management.

Better breeds, better roosts, better feeding, less stuffing, less vermin and cleaner houses, would be worth millions of dollars to American farmers; and they are all easy of adoption.

Secure two new subscribers to The Industrious Hen and we will send your paper free for one year.

To get best results from your advertising carry it the year around. Keep your name and breed before the public.

ANCONAS PARTRIDGE ROCKS

Winners Madison Square Garden, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Atlanta and elsewhere. They are known all over the South. Write for prices on stock and eggs.

H. E. PORTRUM

Rogersville, Tennessee

THE CLIPPER
will cut tall and short grass, do all trimming along walks, drives and fences. If your dealers haven't them, drop us a line and we will send circulars and prices.
Clipper Lawn Mower Co.
5th St., Dixon, Ill.

Three Hundred S. C. Mottled Anconas

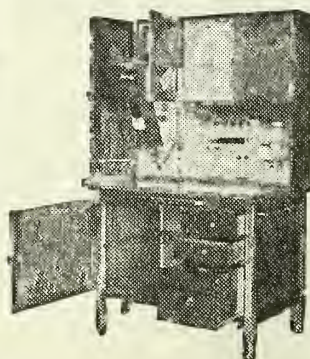
One and two year hens at a sacrifice, also cockerels from 236 official hen.

S. F. TRAVIS, JR.

COCOA, FLORIDA

WILEY'S KITCHEN AID SPECIAL—BUY AT WHOLESALE PRICE

Save \$11.25. \$30.00 Modern Kitchen Cabinet \$18.75



The greatest Kitchen Cabinet offer ever made by any concern. Important features—Roll curtain front, sanitary glassware, bread box, sugar bin, dust proof corners in cupboard, flour bin, made of solid oak, nickel plated hardware, dovetail construction in all four corners of the top and drawers, sanitary and durable base with all corners braced, sanitary nickel plated top, cupboard white enameled inside. You never saw anything like it. Special wholesale price to you \$18.75 f. o. b., Elwood. If further particulars are wanted send for Kitchen Cabinet folder.

Do you need Iron Beds, Springs, Dining Tables or Auto Warning Signals or Vacuum Sweepers. Send for offer.

Give P. O. address, shipping point and county. Send Money Order or Bank Draft.

CHAS. F. WILEY CO.,

DEPT. I.

ELWOOD, IND.

Just say you saw it in The Industrious Hen.

Kennel News

The Collie.

(By Geo. O. Gatlin.)

AT a county fair last fall a local breeder had on exhibition a litter of Collie puppies. They were about three months old, bright, healthy, playful little fellows that attracted much attention. Two farmers were standing before their crate.

"What are they worth?" inquired the first farmer.

"They are worth \$100 each," answered his companion; "but they can be bought for about \$10."

This second farmer handled live stock and his best help was his pure-bred Collie dog. "Help," he said, "that didn't quit, didn't tire of the job, didn't argue, but was always eager, willing and anxious."

The exact descent of the Collie continues to be an open question. Today

ing made responsible. I once saw a dog bring in a number of hogs from the woods. The owner counted them and remarked in a casual way that one was missing. Back went the dog and in a short time in came the hog with the dog behind him. I know another man with a splendidly trained dog. At a certain hour this dog goes for the milch cows. There may be a hundred beef cattle in the same pasture, but he comes in with the milch cows, no more, no less. He knows all the horses and when told to do so

of rough treatment. They are the finest of playfellows, ready to run or romp, or to follow meekly at heels. And with all of their gentle disposition they make fine guard dogs. Their size, deep growls and loud barks are sufficient for the prowler. A certain poultry farm in the South operates a kennel of Collies. Negroes, the chicken stealing variety, live on all sides. The owner told me that no door was ever locked, no chicken ever stolen. And furthermore there are no prowlers of any kind, no rats in the barns, no rabbits in the young orchard.

It would be difficult to estimate the value of a good Collie to the average farmer or stockman. They will save miles of walking, hours of time and are a constant protection. The work they can be taught to do can in many instances be done quicker and better



One of the Collies from the kennels of Gatlin Farms, Murray, Ky.

will bring in any one or any number of them. The owner of this dog is a busy man; his dog saves him lots of time, lots of work, lots of worry. Money could not buy him.

Collies are the best of companions. I have seen them rough with live stock and fighting among themselves, but I have yet to see one snap at a child, even when receiving the worst

than the owner could do it himself. Viewed as an investment a few Collie bitches will often prove the most valuable live stock on the farm. Puppies from well known working parents are always in demand and if trained will bring good prices. To you, farmers, who are progressive and want the best and most efficient help, I say, consider the Collie.

COLLIE PUPPIES

Pedigreed, Sable and White, or Tricolor, of rare beauty and disposition. These are easily trained for all purposes and make great pals for children. These puppies are absolutely healthy, hardy, farm raised and are of the up-to-date show type, bred from the bluest blooded stock.

Champion Imported Stud dogs always at stud and at reasonable fees. Brood bitches, in whelp, or otherwise, always for sale.

No farmer, no lady, no gentleman, and no children, can be without a royally bred Collie.

Address, **DR. R. S. CLYMER,**

STATE WHAT YOU WANT

"BEVERLY HALL FARMS"

QUAKERTOWN, PA.

PILLING CAPON TOOLS

will enable you to caponize all your young cockerels and add greatly to your poultry profits. Simple, convenient and easy to use.

Double Price—Double Weight

On the market capons regularly bring 30c a lb.; roosters 15c a lb. They are cheaper and easier to raise, and need much less feed and care.

Complete set of reliable, practical Pilling "Easy-to-Use" Capon Tools, with full illustrated instructions, sent Parcel Post prepaid **\$2.50**

Caponizing is not difficult, anyone can do it. You can make money caponizing for others. Write today for our free Capon Book.

G. P. PILLING & SON CO.

23RD AND ARCH STREETS

PHILADELPHIA, PA.



Imp. Ch. Sonnenburgh Surprise. Owned by Dr. R. S. Clymer, Quakertown, Pa.

he is one of the aristocrats of dogdom, distinct in type and character, but after all he is of lowly origin, only a sheepdog. Since there has been a Collie he has been associated with things pastoral and today confinement does not suit him. He is never so happy as when there is work to do with sheep and cattle in the open places. His great popularity is due to genuine utility value. Other breeds have been pushed into the limelight, boomed, benched in large numbers and sold at long prices to certain members of the fancy; but the demand for good Collies has never ceased to grow. They are dogs of good looks, great intelligence and unfailing loyalty, and combine with these characteristics the ability to work and an eagerness to be useful.

As a sheep-dog the Collie is unexcelled, a driver, herder, protector that is always on the job. I have heard wonderful stories of how they have, alone and uninstructed, taken care of large flocks. None of these stories have been past my belief. I have seen them work. The Collie can think and act for himself. He feels responsibility and takes a keen delight in be-

PIGEONS AS A BUSINESS.

By Majestic Squab Co., Adel Iowa.

The raising and selling for eating purposes of squabs is fast becoming recognized by thousands of breeders as a most remunerative occupation. The squabs (which are the young pigeons three to four weeks old) always bring very attractive prices on all the large markets. As the squabs can be shipped long distances to the markets and take a very low express rate, it makes it possible for persons in the rural districts to engage in this most profitable business. Chicago, New York, Philadelphia and other large markets always offer for the best grade of squabs about \$3.50 per dozen in the summer months to \$6.50 per dozen in the winter and spring months. This difference between the summer and winter prices is not caused so much by the reduction in the output of squabs in the winter and spring as by the scarcity of young poultry during the winter season, causing a large increase in the demand for squabs. Pigeons breed the entire year. This is one of the big advantages of squab raising as you have squabs to sell when the markets are highest.

It costs about \$1.25 per pair a year to feed the old birds at the present prices for feed. This includes what the squabs eat until they are ready for the market as they are fed by the old birds from their mouths, and the cost of what they eat is figured in the \$1.25 per pair of the old birds. The squabs are sold before they leave the nest at about three to four weeks of age. You do not touch the eggs or squabs until you are ready to sell them. This makes the work of attending to a squab plant very light. We find that twenty minutes each day is ample time to properly care for 100 pairs of breeders.

Quality in your breeding stock is a most vital question. Be sure you secure your starting stock from a reliable firm or party who will give you the proper guarantee with your birds and from parties who are financially able to back this guarantee. If you get good quality in your starting stock you will be most agreeably surprised with the profits to be obtained from squab raising.

The birds are always penned up and it takes only a very small space to accommodate several hundred pairs. Any shed or building can soon be fixed for pigeons at a very small cost. A house eight feet wide, eight feet long and eight feet high will accommodate forty pairs of breeders without crowding in the least. You will notice we always say pairs. This is the way they breed. They mate at about six months of age and stay mated their entire life unless you separate them. There is one male for every female. You make your flying pens the same size of the house. Make this of two-inch chicken netting.

The best squab breeding pigeons are the Homers and Carneau (pronounced Car-no). There are several other breeds but these are considered the best by all the large squab breeders. The common pigeon, that is, the pigeons that fly wild over the country, will not do for squab raisers, as they

will hardly pay for their feed when penned up. Their squabs are only about one-half as large as good squabs should be and they are very dark-skinned, making them very poor sellers on the markets. They will also only raise about one-half as many squabs each year as the Homers and Carneau.

Each pair of first class Homers and Carneau will raise from sixteen to eighteen squabs each year. At the prices these squabs bring each pair of breeders will clear \$4 or better each year above all expenses. For the man or woman who wishes to engage in a most profitable business or for the party who wishes a side line to make some extra money, they cannot select anything that will pay better than squab raising. There is several good books on the market written especially for beginners and they cover this industry thoroughly. They furnish all the information necessary for the beginner.

Never be deterred by failure. The best place to find lost money is right where you lost it.

FLY—MUST—DIE

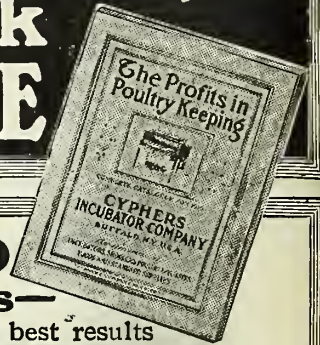
Window Screen Fly Trap gets them from both sides, eliminates the fly, few changes from ordinary screens. Easily made for homes, stores, hotels, markets, barns, etc. No more sticky or poison paper. No attention once installed. Dead flies drop out. Agents wanted. Send \$1.00 for details, permits, etc.

Window Screen Fly Trap Co.

Long Beach, - - - California

B. F. KEITH THEATRE—Fifth and Walnut. With its policy of "summer vaudeville at summer prices," which is to be continued throughout the summer months, B. F. Keith Theatre is perpetuating its popularity as the amusement center of the city. The summer vaudeville bills, comprising many features that play the "big time" during the winter, consist of five attractive vaudeville acts and a selection of Keystone comedy pictures. Three shows daily are given, at 2:30, 7:30 and 9 p. m., and Saturday and Sunday continuous performances from 2 to 5 and from 7:30 to 10:30. The admission is ten cents for any seat on the lower floor or balcony at all performances.

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200 Pages—

gives the best results of our own experience raising poultry and our wide experience in supplying thousands of successful poultry keepers. Also includes our complete catalog of

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Send in your name today and get our offer on Cyphers-Built Incubators \$10 to \$38—three styles—eight sizes—also Hovers, Brooders, Food Hoppers, Fountains, Poultry Remedies and Foods of all kinds. Write today.

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Dept. 13 Factory and Home Office, BUFFALO, N. Y.

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Reasonable

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TURKEY & WATER FOWL

DEPARTMENT



This department is conducted by Mrs. J. C. Shofner, Mulberry, Tenn., and any questions that you wish to ask will be answered through this department, if addressed to Mrs. Shofner. If a personal reply is wanted, enclose a stamped envelope.

Milk as a Food for Young Turkeys in the Absence of Insect Food Matter.

(Mrs. J. C. Shofner.)

THIS season has been very hard on young turkeys here from the fact that there are very few insects in this section of Middle Tennessee, and possibly this essential food is scarce in other sections, which probably will come later in the season. But to meet the immediate demand to supply that animal or insect matter we should study and try to furnish the food we supply to take the place as near to that natural wild food we can, and to do that I know nothing that can be supplied better than milk. Some farmers' wives are situated so they can get fresh meat scraps from the butcher shop or fresh blood, but the majority of the turkey raisers are the farming class who are too inconveniently situated to get these things. But most farmers have cows for the family use and to raise calves and many of them are letting calves run with cows altogether. This wasted milk could be utilized in a more profitable way by feeding it to a nice flock of turkeys and chickens. Also skim the milk for butter as fowls do not need the cream. Skimmed sweet milk is excellent for young fowls, also clabber or clabber heated and a cheese made by allowing it to heat until it crumbles like stale light bread; however, this is such a fattening diet one must not feed too heavily for fear of body becoming too fat for legs. I have known them to give down in legs and the feeder never suspect the food being the cause, and think it was the disease called "leg weakness."

I like this "cottage cheese" mixed along with other artificial food we feed, but when there is an abundance of insects I feed very little artificial food of any kind; just enough to induce them to come home at night to roost so we can see that they are secure from varmints and convenient to watch after them and keep off lice, their greatest enemy. Lice kills more poults than anything else, for young turkeys may seem perfectly well one morning and if they have lice on them possibly the next day they will come up lagging behind.

The time to dust or grease is that night just before they go under mother, but be sure to find the little white lice in between wing quills, up next to flesh of wing. Keep clear of lice and feed with a good dose of "common sense" along with you all the time and you will reap the reward of your effort in the fall about Thanksgiving.

Keep up the milk food until ready

for market, but after they are good size just give milk in trough or vessel of some kind. They will soon look for it when they come home at night. Mulberry, Tenn.

PROFITABLE WATERFOWLS.

The manner in which waterfowl in general and ducks in particular are neglected in many parts of this country is nothing more or less than reflection upon the good sense of those who make the poultry business a profession. The Vale of Aylesbury, England, and Long Island in this country, however, have not incurred this reproach, for duck breeding is regarded as one of the serious objects of life, and as a result very large sums of money are brought into these districts every year. In the opinion of too many, however, ducks scarcely appear to be worth the trouble to cultivate, and it may be added that if the value of the birds is to be estimated by the ill-kept, indifferent looking specimens commonly seen about, it is probable that they are indeed unprofitable. Yet, when it is remembered that statistics show that London alone pays the district of Aylesbury something like a quarter of a million dollars yearly for ducks for table purposes, there is no denying the fact that the industry can be made a profitable one. To render it such the birds require a certain amount of looking after, just as every other variety of live stock does. Many people, however, though attentive enough to their

fowls, appear to think that ducks can be left to shift for themselves. This is of course all wrong, as if neglected, the productiveness of the birds will be reduced and eggs are likely to be lost. It is important, therefore, that ducks should be provided with a house for themselves and not encouraged to share the quarters of the cocks and hens. Another reason for providing ducks with a shed of their own is that they are thereby encouraged to lay at home, and not, as is often the case otherwise, to lay out or drop their eggs in the water. Perhaps the greatest of all imaginary difficulties of duck breeders is that of supplying water for their birds. Ducks unquestionably require water, if they are to retain their full health, but it is quite a mistake, though it is a very common one, to imagine that a large pond or stream is necessary. A small tank sunk in the ground, with water connection, will answer. The water should be kept clean. Many experienced breeders maintain that the ducklings thrive better and grow faster if denied access to pond or tank.

S. C. Brown Leghorns—"Brown Beauties"

To make room for young stock will sell a choice lot of yearling hens, all laying, at \$11 per dozen. Order now; Will save you money.

MRS. JOE MULLIGAN

Maplewood Poultry Farm, St. Josephs, Ky

NO MORE WHITE DIARRHEA

if you use "OCULUM," the CELEBRATED NEW DISCOVERY, which KNOCKS IT in two minutes. Not used in FOOD or WATER. ENTIRELY DIFFERENT from anything you ever used.

Used and endorsed in EVERY STATE.

"I would not do without 'OCULUM' for TEN times its cost. It virtually INSURES against that DREAD disease—WHITE DIARRHEA." O. B. DODSON, Wapello, Ia.

We do not sample, but for 25c we will send you a full sized dollar bottle on two MONTH'S TRIAL. If satisfactory, pay balance.

We make you this offer, because for over FIVE YEARS "OCULUM" HAS proved satisfactory to nearly every user, and most people pay for a thing that proves satisfactory.

"OCULUM" booklet FREE. It gives U. S. Government's diagnosis of W. Diarrhea and shows you how to MASTER it and also how to CURE Roup, Cholera, Blackhead, and other diseases, and how to get MORE EGGS FOR LESS MONEY.

H. I. CO. BOX M SALEM, VA.

Dixies Quality Strain White Wyandottes. Eggs half price, Pens, tries and single birds of the highest quality at greatly reduced prices. If you want the best winners and winter layers write

CARRINGTON JONES

MEMB. EX. COMMITTEE NAT. WHITE WYANDOTTE CLUB

Box 145

BUNTYN, TENN.

Rhode Island Buffs, Yellows, Blacks, Browns and Brindles, for sale by Dick, Tom and Harry—Breeders of the well known Dukes Mixture strain. When writing to these people be sure to state color wanted, and how much cash you want to throw away, etc., to direct failure take the above road. If you want true GENUINE, SINGLE COMB RHODE ISLAND REDS, it's a gray horse of another color, the direct road to success—Beware of the DUKES MIXTURE strain, called RHODE ISLAND REDS. CLAYTON breeds the GENUINE stuff and guarantees to please everyone, in SINGLE COMB REDS, been at it ten years.

CLAYTON'S POULTRY YARDS

L. A. CLAYTON, BREEDER

COALING, ALABAMA



Barred and White Rocks, Black Minorcas, Anconas, S. C. White Leghorns and Rhode Island Reds. Stock and eggs for sale.

SPECIAL MATED PENS AT VERY REASONABLE PRICES

Write for my free catalog. Satisfaction guaranteed.

J. D. GARBER,

HARRISONBURG, VA.

Just say you saw it in The Industrious Hen.



This department is conducted by the Editor, 901-902 Great Southern Building, Louisville, Ky. If your birds are sick, write him. He will tell you through this department where your trouble lies. If you want a personal reply, send stamped envelope.

Dry Mash.

Editor The Industrious Hen,
Louisville, Ky.

My Dear Sir: I have been reading a lot of late about feeding dry mash in hoppers and also where they claim it is better to feed the mash dry than damp. Do you think that it is all right and as good as fed damp? I would like to hear from you as soon as possible.

Yours truly,

Birmingham, Ala.

H. M. T.

ANSWER.—This is the only practical way to feed the mash; that is, feed it dry and use a good hopper and keep it before them at all times. Some claim it is better dry than wet, but the only advantage I find in feeding the mash dry is that you do not have to take up any time in mixing it with water or milk. Dry mash can be fed hens and pullets the entire year with good results. This same mash will be found just as good for layers as breeders.

Egg Eaters.

Editor Industrious Hen,
Louisville, Ky.

My Dear Sir: Have several hens that eat every egg they can find. What is the best thing to do to break them? H. B.
Cleveland, Ohio.

ANSWER.—The very best and surest method is to cut off their heads. This cure has never been known to fail, and is highly recommended by all who have experienced this annoyance in their flocks. If you don't care to take this action, by elevating your nests to a height of two or three feet above the ground and make them dark as you possibly can. Scatter some china nest eggs around the house and runs for them to practice on, and they will soon get tired of picking at anything that looks like an egg. I suppose your birds are confined, as this habit seldom appears in flocks on range. Give plenty of good green food, a reasonable amount of beef scrap or other good meat food and all the range you can spare.

Lack of Vitality.

Mr. J. G. Blair,
Louisville, Ky.

Dear Sir: I have some small chicks that are very weak and delicate and they are dying off one by one and I am at loss to know what to do for them. I got the eggs from a neighbor who had some very fine birds and I was expecting to raise some nice breeders from them. But as it is it seems that I will not be able to raise any of them. What do you think is the matter with them? Please write me at once as I enclose a stamp for reply.

Sincerely yours,

Coneyville, Ky.

MRS. J. H. B.

ANSWER.—Your birds are weak and are lacking in vitality. Unless eggs are laid by strong healthy birds and incubated in the right way, you will find it mighty hard to raise chicks to maturity. If they are like you describe in your letter the best thing for you to do is to kill them all off and make a new start, securing the eggs from another breeder. You could get more eggs from this same breeder and the next hatch would be the same way. The parents or breeding birds are lacking in vitality and such birds are worthless.

Chicks Are Baldheaded.

J. Gaylord Blair,
Editor The Industrious Hen,
Louisville, Ky.

Dear Sir: I have some R. I. Red chicks about four weeks old that are baldheaded and feathers will not grow on their heads. Can you tell me what the trouble is, and how I can treat them to get the feathers started to growing? Thanking you for your past favors, etc., I am,

Brookville, Ky.

Yours truly,

N. B. V.

ANSWER.—Your birds have depilating mite. Secure some head lice ointment from

your poultry supply dealer and apply at night after they go to roost according to directions and this will cure them. Begin at once for if you do not they will spread and go through your whole flock.

Indigestion.

Editor The Industrious Hen,
Louisville, Ky.

Dear Sirs: Am worried about my little chicks and would like to be told what I can do for them. They were hatched the middle of May and got along fine until about two weeks ago, when I noticed several of them kind of droopy and not eating well. Now more than half of them are that way; some have died and the rest mope around and look like they will die, too.

Atlanta, Ga.

MRS. W. H. S.

ANSWER.—Not enough details are furnished above to determine whether or not your chicks are suffering from indigestion, due to improper feeding. However, I think you will find that they are literally alive with lice. Many good lice powders are advertised in these columns. Use them according to directions.

Leg Weakness.

Editor Industrious Hen,
Louisville, Ky.

Dear Sir: Will you kindly tell me the cause of "leg weakness" in chicks, also the

remedy for those affected. I have heard that bottom heat in brooders, improper food, too much food, dampness and board floors were given as the cause by various people. As this seems to be a specific and well defined trouble, it would appear that the diagnosis would not be difficult, and the cause could be positively stated. Yours very truly,

H. A. SORGENFREY.

ANSWER.—Leg weakness is usually caused from overfeeding without sufficient exercise. Make the birds work and exercise after all the food they get and keep them working all day if possible. If you can give them free range and not keep them in small runs, so much the better. I have heard many times that bottom heat in the brooder would cause leg weakness, but the main cause is the bird being in an overfat condition. Their bodies are too heavy for their legs to support, hence this is where the disease first took its name.

HOUDANS

Greatest laying and winning strain in the South. Let me quote you prices, etc., on both stock and eggs. Satisfaction guaranteed.

OTIS RUSSELL,

Shepherdsville,

Ky.

Six
Hens
Bring
\$1300

The result of careful study and selection. Tom Quisenberry, who did such wonderful things as director of the Missouri State Poultry Experiment Station is now at the head of the only exclusive poultry correspondence school in the world.



Taught by Mail



The common sense way to make poultry dollars. \$1.00 starts you now. Money back if not satisfied when you are through. Write for FREE big book. It tells all the story.

The American School of
Poultry Husbandry

Box N60

Mountain Grove, Mo.

J. BACON & SONS

ESTABLISHED IN 1845
INCORPORATED

We Give and Redeem Surety Coupons

Louisville's Popular Priced Store

Dry Goods, Shoes, Hosiery, Gloves, Fancy Neckwear, Handkerchiefs, Muslin and Knit Underwear, Silks, Dress Goods, Table Linen, White and Colored Wash Goods, Corsets, Millinery, Women's and Misses Suits and Coats, Men's Furnishings, Boys Clothing, Infants' Wear, Carpets, Rugs, Furniture and House Furnishings.

Send us your Mail Orders. You will save money by doing so,
and WE PAY POSTAGE on all merchandise mailable
by Parcel Post.



If you are Secretary of your Specialty Club, Poultry Show or Association, be sure to send in your news each month for this department. We will gladly publish same free for you. Also let your members know what the Club and Association are doing. Keep them posted.

Forging Ahead at Waynesboro.

The Waynesboro Poultry Association, of Waynesboro, Va., held their second annual poultry show January 12-15, 1915, the exhibit having proved to be highly satisfactory and being marked by striking advance over preceding event. This association now feels capable of holding its own with the big ones, and will be heard from with many innovations next year. The association held its annual meeting on February 19, in the County building, Waynesboro, with a large and enthusiastic attendance.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: Chas. S. Gaw, president; E. K. Fitch, first vice president; I. G. Straughen, second vice president; R. C. Patterson, third vice president; Edward Palmer, fourth vice president; Chas. C. Brunk, secretary and treasurer; Wm. F. Coiner, assistant secretary; Hiram Bowman and Martin D. Wilton, superintendents.

A large volume of routine business was disposed of, and reports of various committees acted upon, plans for the coming year discussed at length. The meeting may be termed a "Booster Poultry Meeting," as it was manifest that the members of the association are in the business "for keeps," and that the purpose to have a record-breaking exhibition on the occasion of their annual show, which is scheduled to take place at Waynesboro on December 2-6, 1915, a large majority of the exhibitors having already signified their purpose of being on hand on the occasion with a full line of entries.

CHAS. C. BRUNK, Secy. and Treas.

Greater Chicago Poultry Show.

At the annual meeting of the Chicago Poultry Breeders Association, held recently, the auditor's report showed that all premiums had been paid, and there was a substantial fund left in the treasury with which to start the next show. It was decided to hold the next show on January 13-19, inclusive, 1916, in the International Amphitheater. As this building is large, there will be room for all, and it is hoped that this next show will be bigger than ever.

The following officers were elected: Dr. R. H. MacKenzie, president; J. A. Young, vice president; Eugene C. Smith, second vice president; D. E. Hale, secretary; J. L. Deaver, treasurer. In addition to the officers, the following constitute the board of directors: F. E. Harrison, Menominee, Mich.; C. J. Behn, Chicago, Ill.; C. V. Keeler, Winamac, Ind.; E. J. W. Dietz, Chicago, Ill.; F. A. Kaup, Glen Ellyn, Ill.; F. D. Rogers, Elgin, Ill.

Annual Meeting of American Barred Plymouth Rock Club.

The annual meeting of the club was held at the show of the Poultry Exhibition of Pittsburgh, Thursday, January 21, 1915, with 18 members in attendance. Officers for the coming year were elected as follows: President, M. W. Baldwin, Sioux City, Ia.; secretary treasurer, Henry D. Riley, Strafford, Pa.; vice presidents, C. E. Spaugh, Indiana; E. B. Thompson, New York; W. S. Russell, California; W. E. Bright, Massachusetts; Jno. Pringle, Canada; W. L. Robinson, Michigan; J. H. Seeton, Ohio. Executive committee, H. P. Schwab, New York; C. H. Welles, Connecticut; E. C. Branch, Missouri; Victor Bradley, Massachusetts; C. N. Myers, Pennsylvania; R. L. Simmons, North Carolina; R. J. Walden, Maryland.

Among the most important resolutions passed, was one in which it does not require three members to compete for club ribbons, but they may be awarded without any required number having to compete. Twenty-five dollars was awarded to the five States which enrolled the most new members the coming

year, to be offered at the show voted the State meeting; also \$50.00 to go to the show holding the next annual meeting, to be offered for specials. The secretary was authorized to issue club annual this coming spring. More than 400 new members were duly elected to the club.

It is the duty of every Barred Rock exhibitor to support the club which is boosting their breed. Not only can a great deal of good come to them by membership in the club, but by lending their support to the club, they can help in many ways to bring the Barred Rock to the notice of all fanciers. The club list stands among poultrymen as a directory of who is who in the Barred Rock world, and helps to make you known and to bring your birds before the public.

Our handsome ribbons are offered at nearly every show in the country, and the club cup in many States, at the shows selected by the State members. The club publishes a large catalogue every spring, which contains articles written by our leading poultry breeders, and which are of great value to the beginner, as well as of interest to the old-time breeder. The annual dues are \$1.00, which includes initiation fee. I will be very glad to send anyone application blanks or to receive their dollar for membership, which will entitle them to all privileges of the club at once.

HENRY D. RILEY,
Secretary Treasurer.

Strafford, Chester Co., Pa.

Charlotte (N. C.) Show.

The Mecklenburg Poultry Breeders Club has recently been organized and will hold its first show at Charlotte, N. C., December 14 to 17, inclusive. The following officers have been elected for the coming year: R. L. Simmons, president; H. C. Hull, first vice president; Jos. Warden, second vice president; O. T. Hallman, secretary; E. G. Warden, assistant secretary; Frank A. Potts, treasurer; D. C. Smith, superintendent; Stewart Martin, assistant superintendent. The main object of this club is to increase poultry production in Mecklenburg county.

"Oculum" Stands a Five-Year Test.

"Salem, Va., March 26, 1915.

"H. I. Company, Inc., Salem, Va.

"When you first started to advertise 'Oculum' you offered eight cents a pound for sick chickens, ducks and turkeys suffering from

cholera, roup, white diarrhea, sorehead, blackhead, leg weakness and kindred diseases, for the purpose of testing its merits.

"On October 21, 1910, I sold you a black hen and a white rooster, having cholera in its worst form on which you made a most successful test before the leading citizens of Salem, Va., your home town, and on February 11, 1911, these citizens gave you a testimonial.

"It has been my privilege to watch these two birds since this test was made. They have been kept with sick chickens all the time. The hen was killed November 7, 1914, having become dropsical from old age. The rooster I examined today. He is perfectly well and his comb is as red as blood.

"Curing these two birds with 'Oculum' was wonderful, but keeping them with sick chickens for years and keeping them healthy all the while with 'Oculum' is truly marvelous.

"O. D. OAKLEY,

"Proprietor Camden Iron Works."

P. S.—Any poultryman who reads the above testimonial on "Oculum" and then does not try it will have himself to blame for his future losses. Prejudice cannot stand before such knowledge.

The Industrious Hen will sell your stock and eggs as it is doing for others. Read testimonials in this issue.

ASK ABOUT NCONAS	ANCONAS When you think of a Hen think of Hendry	NCONAS ARE AN SSET
INVERNESS ANCONA YARDS		
HENDRY HE AS 'EM	JAMES L. HENRY, Prop. 1212 South 26th St. LOUISVILLE, KY. Exhibition Eggs \$2.50 per 15 Prize Winners Utility \$1.50	HANDSOME HARDY USTLERS

JERSEY GRIT FOR POULTRY

FOUR IN ONE—Vitalizer, Shell Maker, Tissue Builder, Health Tonic.
Used by over 40,000 poultry raisers. Over one million bags sold in 1914. 300 pounds for One Dollar. Send for Samples and Analysis.
ARTHUR W. BISHOP, Paterson, N. J.

PIGEONS PAY TEN TIMES THE PROFITS OF CHICKENS

Their young (called squabs) sell for 40 to 60 cents each (according to the season) at three to four weeks of age. The large city markets are always offering these prices for squabs. Each pair of pigeons will easily clear from \$4.50 to \$5.00 a year above all expenses. Twenty minutes daily will care for 100 pairs. Always penned up out of the way. Small space required. Small capital needed to start. Get our booklet. Fully explained there. IT'S FREE. Send today.

MAJESTIC SQUAB COMPANY, Adel, Iowa

QUALITY BABY CHICKS

\$9.00 to \$12.00 for one hundred. Rocks, Reds, Wyandottes and Leghorns. Three months old pullets, 50 cents each.

TALKING POULTRY YARDS.

Hamesport, New Jersey

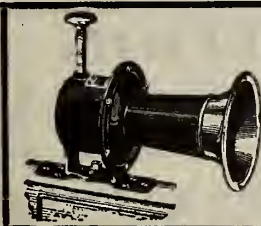
Single Comb Brown Leghorns!

Winners at Louisville, Lexington, Ky., Knoxville, Tenn., New Albany, Ind., Hamilton, Ohio, Indianapolis, Ind., Augusta, Ga. Cockerels at \$3 and \$5 each; Pullets at \$2 to \$5 each. Exhibition stock special prices.

EGGS \$2.00, \$3.00 AND \$5.00 PER 15

BONNYCASTLE POULTRY YARDS,

Louisville, Ky.



"ALWAYS ON THE JOB"

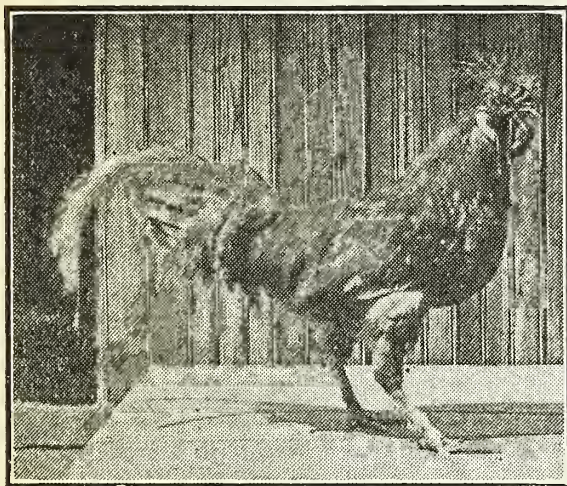
STEWART HAND OPERATED AUTO WARNING SIGNAL
Press gently on the plunger and the road is cleared. Regular \$5.00 value, sent postpaid in U. S. for \$3.95.
All gears hardened, put up with double bracket, hardest usage cannot loosen. Plunger and mouth of horn nickel plated, body hard baked black japan, handsome and durable finish. Send M. O. or bank draft.
CHAS. F. WILEY CO. Dept. I. ELWOOD, IND.

Just say you saw it in The Industrious Hen.

GOOD LAYING RECORD.

The Industrious Hen,
Louisville, Ky.

Gentlemen: Seeing quite a few articles in the various poultry papers of records kept of the eggs received from the different size flocks of persons whom I am glad to see think enough of their chickens to find out just what they do mean to their owners, I give below for publication in your valuable paper if you care to use it my record of the eggs laid by forty Single Comb Rhode Island Red pullets, which were hatched March, 1914, by an incubator and also brooded artificially, using the Cyphers standard incubator and brooder. These pullets commenced laying early in the fall, but as they were not mated until December I kept no record of the eggs they laid until Christmas day; and in the seven days of December I



Winning S. C. Buff Leghorn male, yards of W. L. Williams, Jr., Frankfort, Ky.

received 116 eggs, January 686, February 715 and March 741, making a total of 2,258 eggs in ninety-six days; an average of nearly two dozen per day.

I have never used a trap nest, but these figures clearly show that I have quite a few fowls laying over 200 eggs per year. I have always felt that there was as much or more in the breed as there was in the feed.

My hens have had no special egg producing food, but was well housed and regularly fed. Their eggs have hatched well and I have over 200 young chickens for another season, all that I can take care of, and have had no trouble selling all surplus eggs and baby chicks. Yours truly,

Waynesboro, Va. CHAS. S. GAW.

One Month Advertisements.

As a rule it is not profitable to advertise for a single month. This is the claim of such publications as the Ladies Home Journal and others of national reputation. This is specially true of a new and comparatively unknown advertiser, and of small advertisements. If the advertiser is making some special sale or offering some special inducement, or is favorably known to the readers, that would be different, but a new advertiser can hardly expect to do a profitable business from a single insertion of a small advertisement. We know of cases where they have done it, but the advertiser is not justified in expecting it.

Spray White Wash
Kant-Klog Sprayer
for disinfecting and white washing poultry houses—spraying vines, vegetables, etc. Write for catalog. Agents wanted.
Rochester Spray Pump Co.,
206 Broadway Rochester, N. Y.



Make Your Own Shirts

SAVE MONEY - MAKE MONEY
One shirt pays for knowing how. Easy, Quick, Profitable. Send for booklet.
PACIFIC SHIRT CO., 6319 Ruby, Los Angeles, Cal.

HAVE YOU SEEN IT?

Our price-wrecker. Tells you how by co-operative and economy we can sell you eggs from best stock at lowest prices. White Runners, Anconas, White and Barred Rocks, White and Buff Orpingtons, White and Buff Leghorns, R. I. Reds and Rose Comb White Orpingtons. Send for it today.

CONAVILLE YARDS, Mallett Creek, Ohio

STANDARD TYPEWRITERS ALL MAKES

\$15.00 to \$50.00, guaranteed THREE years, FREE trial. Our typewriters for the Farm Home and Rural Business Man. A proposition to get your machine for nothing. Address Desk 21, The Elwood M. Pusey Company, Manufacturers' Representatives, East Liverpool, Ohio, U. S. A.

Mr. Show Secretary

Let me quote you price for judging next show. Have had 18 years experience in judging, ALL VARIETIES, in nine States. Write for prices and testimonials. The Best Bird Wins Wherever I Judge. Try Me!

R. L. SIMMONS, CHARLOTTE, N. C.

BABY CHICK FEED

Scratch and Mash



GET OUR PRICES ON

Shur-pleez

QUALITY FEEDS

ITTER-HENNINGS CO.

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14th and Main Sts. LOUISVILLE, KY.

S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS BARRONS STRAIN

Early hatched Cockerels for sale at 50c to \$1.50 each, satisfaction guaranteed.

FLINN 196 Coral Ave., LOUISVILLE, KY.

—FOGG'S S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS—

Get our special prices on eggs for hatching, baby chicks, ten weeks old pullets and breeders. We can furnish quality and guarantee satisfaction.

N. V. FOGG, Box 4250 MT. STERLING, KY.

MEYER'S BLACK LANGSHANS

Winners at America's greatest shows. Eggs, \$1.50 per 15 or \$2.50 per 30. Write for my free circular.

W. A. MEYER, Bowling Green, Mo. Box D.

PARTRIDGE WYANDOTTES

Winners at the Owensboro Poultry Show, 1914. Old and young stock for sale. Booking orders for eggs. Write for prices. Satisfaction guaranteed. Address,

J. V. BARTLEY, Route No. 2, Philpot, Ky., Daviess County.

R. C. R. I. RED SALE

100 Cocks and Hens for sale at bargain prices.

C. N. NICHOLS, Box No. 924 Portland, Ind.

Gloryanna S. C. White Leghorns

I am offering special bargains in breeding birds after June 1st in order to make room for youngsters. Eggs one-half price also. Address

GEO. E. SCHULZ,

550 S. Fourth St. Louisville, Ky.

PURE WHITE RUNNERS

Fishel and Rhodes' Stock—None Better

Our circular which is a price-wrecker tells you how we can sell eggs from this fine stock so low; also Rocks, Reds, Orpingtons, Anconas and Leghorns. Send for our price-wrecker today.

CONAVILLE YARDS, Mallett Creek, Ohio



No Handling Fowls.

Vapor kills insects in poultry house and on fowls in 48 hours.

Large illustrated circular "Seeing is Believing," with each bottle, tells story of this wonderful lice-killing compound, also verdict of satisfied users. Sold in 50c and \$1 bottles with complete directions. Money back if it fails. Call today and investigate this great time and labor saver.

METZGER MFG. CO., Box 42, QUINCY, ILL.

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WINNERS at leading Southern Shows. A fancier's flock of dark rich red VIGOROUS birds. A limited number of eggs at \$5.00 for 15 from three small all-star matings. Each individual carefully selected for color, shape, size, VIGOR and results.

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BREEDER OF EXHIBITION AND HIGH CLASS UTILITY
WHITE LEGHORNS MAYWOOD WHITES
WYANDOTTES ARE WHITE

Write for catalogue, breeding stock, baby chicks, eggs for hatching
MAYWOOD POULTRY FARM, Box 141, ANCHORAGE, KENTUCKY

HUTCHINSON WHITE ORPINGTONS

BIRDS OF QUALITY. LAY WITH VIM. PARAMOUNT IN THE SHOW ROOM. EGGS HALF PRICE AFTER MAY 10th.

HUTCHINSON FARM, BOX 595 H VALDOSTA, GA.

EXHIBITION AND UTILITY

Blue Andalusians, S. C. White Leghorns, S. C. Buff Leghorns, White Rocks, Black Orpingtons, Lakenvelders, Indian Runners and Wild Mallard Ducks. At the Kentucky State Show, Jan. 4-9, on ten entries I won nine firsts, one second, four specials and A. P. A. medal for best cockerel in class. All pens are now mated. Write for catalogue. Prices reasonable.

LOMBARDY HEIGHTS POULTRY FARM

Just say you saw it in The Industrious Hen.

JNO. O. REID, Prop.

Stanford, Ky.

SPECIAL Combination OFFER

THE INDUSTRIOUS HEN

and any other paper in this list
for only

75 Cents

or any other two papers in this list
for only

\$1.00

We offer you your own selection from the 40 Largest and Best Poultry and Farm Magazines in the World, covering every particular section of the United States.

Money saved is Money earned.

We can send you *The Industrious Hen* and any four for \$1.70 or any six for \$2.30

American Poultry World, New York
American Poultry Advocate, New York
Poultry Tribune, Illinois
Poultry Culture, Kansas
Everybody's Poultry Journal, Penn.
Poultry Herald, Minnesota
Poultry Item, Pennsylvania
Poultry Keeper, Illinois
Poultry Success, Ohio
Reliable Poultry Journal, Illinois
Successful Poultry Journal, Illinois
Southern Poultry Journal, Texas
Inland Poultry Journal, Indiana
Western Poultry Journal, Iowa
Farm Poultry, Massachusetts
Poultry Record, Ohio
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The Ohio Farmer, Ohio.....	\$0.75
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BLAIR-YOUNG PUBLISHING CO.
901-2 Great Southern Bldg. Louisville, Ky.

White Plymouth Rocks

Have been breeding this variety for over ten years, and now have one of the best laying and exhibition strains in the country. Large, vigorous, farm raised birds. Eggs from small matings of choice birds at \$2.00, 15; \$3.75 per 30; \$10.00 per 100. We guarantee you a good hatch.

PATTERSON FARM

FITZGERALD, GA.

DENSMORE SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORNS

BLUE RIBBON WINNERS WHEREVER SHOWN

Have 15 years of improvement back of them. Remember STRAIN is just as important as VARIETY. Careful records show an average of 150 eggs per hen on a flock of 1500.

Reduced prices on Stock and Eggs after June 1st. Baby chicks \$10 per 100, \$90 per \$1000
DENSMORE POULTRY FARM, Inc., Route No. 3, Roanoke, Va.



FOR SALE

Single Comb Brown Leghorns

I have some yearling cocks, yearling hens, and a nice lot of cockerels and pullets. Eggs for \$1.00, \$2.00 and \$3.00 per setting, and \$6.00 per hundred. Write for free circular.

M. S. COPELAND

POWELL STATION Route No. 1 TENNESSEE

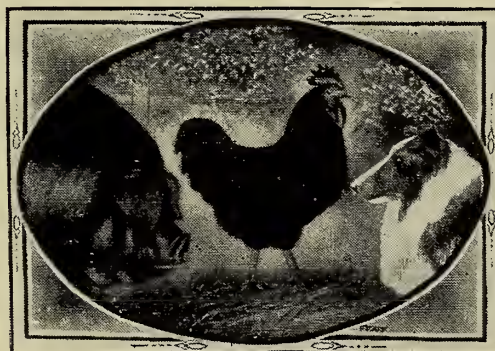
S. C. White Leghorns

Eggs and baby chicks from exhibition and high class utility birds at reduced prices after May 1st. Choice breeders for sale. Get your order in early.

LAY-A-Lot LEGHORN YARDS

SHELBYVILLE, - - - KENTUCKY

BLACK ORPINGTONS, DUROCS, COLLIES



Eggs \$2.00 per setting. Birds \$1.50 and up. Pedigreed pigs \$7.50 and up. Pedigreed pups \$5.00 and up. Everything. Describe what you want. Booklet on request. Write us today.

THE GATLIN FARMS

Box J. Murray, Ky.

HALLERS

Headquarters for Poultry Supplies

Agents for leading makes and brands of Incubators, Brooders, Poultry Supplies, Remedies, etc. Mail orders given prompt attention.

Haller's Pet Shop, 103 W. Mkt. St., Louisville, Ky.

Poultry Bands Twelve Varieties

Aluminum with raised figures, price, 25, 15c; 50, 25c; 100, 40c; 1,000, \$3.00. CELLULOID BANDS in eighteen different colors, Aluminum back, large black figures, price, 12, 30c; 25, 50c; 50, 90c; 100, \$1.50. Send for free catalog.

THE NATIONAL POULTRY BAND CO.
NEWPORT, KENTUCKY



ILLUSTRATE YOUR ADVERTISING

with an attractive cut of some of your prize winning birds. It will mean better publicity, more sales and greater results from your advertising. Get in touch with our Artist, W. J. Smith, and let him figure with you. Try using an attractive cut in your advertisement next month and see the difference.

AND

Remember STEADY Advertising

PAYS

A BIG DIVIDEND

Just say you saw it in *The Industrious Hen*.



CLOSING OUT SALE



We have hundreds of high class breeders in Barred Plymouth Rocks, S. C. R. I. Reds, White Wyandottes and S. C. White Orpingtons, Cocks, Cockerels, Hens and Pullets that we must close out at unheard of sacrifice prices to make room for our growing stock.

We are through hatching and have the grandest lot of youngsters we ever put out. Remember us for your coming show birds. We will have them for sale at the right prices.

ALL EGGS FOR HATCHING AT ONE-HALF PRICE AFTER MAY 15th.

CATALPAS POULTRY YARDS

JNO. S. STEERS, PROPRIETOR

THE CATALPAS

DRY RIDGE, KENTUCKY

S. C. BLACK MINORCAS—BLUE ORPINGTONS

Eggs at one-half price from my Champion Minorcas and Grand Blue Orpingtons. Choice breeders and good show birds, in both varieties, at very much reduced prices.

R. H. ANDERSON,

LYNCHBURG, VIRGINIA

Mammoth
Bronze

Turkey Eggs for Sale

Do you want stock from the largest and finest in the South, from prize winners at Madison Square Garden, World's Fair, Nashville and many other great shows? Two flocks, unrelated, to select from. If so, write at once.

MRS. J. C. SHOFNER,

Route 1,

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For the next thirty days I will offer the following in breeding stock: Cockerels \$3.00 each. Trios (male and 2 females), old or young, \$7.50. Pens (male and 5 females), old or young, \$15.00. My price on eggs this season will be \$3.00 per 15 eggs or \$5.00 per 30, from specially mated yard hens. Special prices on larger quantities. Order direct from this advertisement, as I GUARANTEE SATISFACTION OR WILL REFUND YOUR MONEY: Address:

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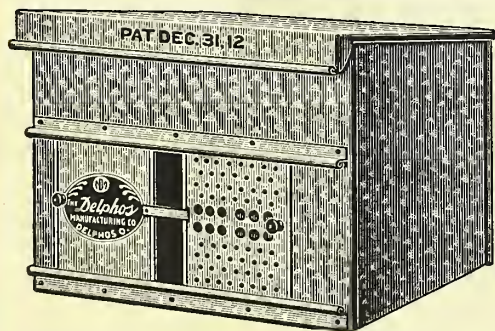
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